

SPORTS

SARAJEVO WINTER OLYMPICS

While the 14th Winter Olympic Games are racing to a close the competition remains as close as ever, with the Olympians continuing to display mastery, fortitude and stamina. The hosts are working hard to keep the spirits of the sporting participants high offering them every hospitality and care.

One can boast of the greatest proficiency, along with super

electronic gadgetry and the like — but it's all to no avail if one fails to put one's heart and soul into the effort, TASS was told by Olympics honorary visitor Alexei Leonov, Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR and twice Hero of the Soviet Union. Here, in Sarajevo, we feel that all Yugoslav people identify themselves with the Games — resulting in truly excellent organization, he remarked.

Yugoslav Jurij Franko burling to his giant slalom silver.



Sharing the Olympic podium (left to right) — Bestemyanova and Bubka (USSR), Torvill and Dean (Britain) and Klimova and Ponomarenko (USSR).

ICE DANCING: A STUNNING SHOW

IOC president Juan Antonio Samaranch awarded Juan Antonio Samaranch the gold, while the silver and bronze awards went to the Soviet pairs Natalya Bestemyanova and Andrei Bubka, and Marina Klimova and Sergei Ponamarenko.

The auditorium was filled to overflowing, and even the aisles were crammed — so tough was the competition for the awards. Up until the last minute the bronze medal remained in the balance, as Klimova and Ponamarenko threw down the gauntlet to experienced Americans Judy Blumberg and Michael Schell, who went in the lead before the free dance section.

The young Muscovites (Marina is 17 and Sergei 23) breezed to the silver to a Kalman June

thus crowning their Olympic debut.

Bestemyanova and Bubka danced nearly all their number to constant applause. Then came the turn of the triple world champions. Though controversial, their dancing Ravel's Bolero did not leave a single viewer sitting on his hands and won them nine perfect marks. The Nottingham couple are now planning to enter the world championships in Ottawa to crown their amateur career.

Triple world champion, Scott Hamilton of the USA, won the men's singles, Brian Orser of Canada, took the silver and Jozef Sabovčík of Czechoslovakia the bronze.

European champion, Alexander Fedeyev of the USSR, placed a poor seventh.

NO PROBLEMS DESPITE LUGE SPILL

Moscow college students, Yevgeny Belousov and Alexander Belyakov, have won the two-man luge Olympic silver medal, coming home 0.04 sec behind winners, Hans Strangassinger and Franz Wembacher of West Germany, on the two run total.

The Muscovites set out before the rivals in the decisive run, and had to take a four starts. They got off to a good start but the tenth, last-but-one turn proved the fatal one, as

the luge was too slow to make the straight and tipped on one side, forcing Belousov and Belyakov to exhibit all their dexterity to get it back on course losing at least 0.2 sec in the process.

The USSR managed to win two silver and one bronze in the men's luge events while Soviet women lugers failed to win any. Incidentally, the USSR started fostering the sport only 15 years ago.

I could have done better, said Klimov after the event. We have been contesting the title at most representative international tournaments for the sixth season now and have always ad-

mirred Boucher's tenacity and his will to win.

This is the third Winter Games for the 25-year-old winner.

At Innsbruck he placed sixth and picked up a silver at Lake Placid. Experts say Boucher never slowed down even when making turns so as to make better time.

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The Canadian did as well in the 1,500 m, picking up his second title in a row. The Soviet Union's Sergei Klibenkov and his teammate Oleg Bozhnev shared the other awards.

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THE WORLD

Reprisals in Guatemala

San-José. The secret police of the bloody Guatemalan regime, which faithfully serve the US puppet, dictator Mochica, kidnap the country's progressive political and public figures and subject them to harsh torture. Even Colonel Bolaños de la Cruz, chief of the Guatemalan security service, was forced to admit this fact. Answering questions put by foreign newsmen he said that about 100 "subversive elements" were being detained "legally" in secret prisons belonging to the police. At one time all such persons were reported missing. In February 1984 alone, clandestine patriotic organizations in Guatemala registered 930 cases of flagrant violation of human rights in the country by the military clique.

Thousands of Guatemalans pay

daily visits to hospitals and morgues in search of their "missing" children, brothers, sisters, husbands and wives. But in vain. The corpses of their relatives were buried long ago at secret graveyards, in common graves or were just dumped on the side of the road... reads a statement issued by the Socialist Democratic Party of Guatemala, circulated in Caracas. The terror and violence practised by the regime at the expense of the country's progressive forces, it is stressed in the document, the mass assassinations of the civilian population carried out by the military clique and pro-fascist "death squads", cause the Guatemalan patriots to rise up in a life-and-death struggle against the dictatorship.

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HUMAN RIGHTS DISCUSSED AT GENEVA

Geneva. The 40th session of the UN Human Rights Commission is considering the implementation in all countries of Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

The representatives of Senegal, India, Yugoslavia, Algeria and some other nations stressed that developed UN member-states ought to help accelerate the socio-economic development and raise the well-being of people in the developing nations. They should help them solve such problems as the fight against hunger, diseases, and poverty. They underscored the importance of the preservation of peace as a critical pre-condition for im-

plementation of human rights.

The spokesman for the World Peace Council said that developed nations should give extensive economic assistance to developing states to raise their living standards. He stressed that not enough had been done in that area, pointing out that Western countries squander enormous resources on the arms race while cruelly exploiting developing countries where millions of people have no hope whatsoever of improving their living standards, receiving an education or gaining other social rights. 600,000,000 people in Africa, Asia and Latin America can neither read nor write, and 700,000,000 suffer from chronic malnutrition and hunger.

MILITARY TO TAKE OVER AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL IN FRG

Bonn. The West German public are seriously alarmed and concerned at the military intention of establishing control over air space in the southern part of the country. According to the Progress Presse-Agentur (PPA), Bundeswehr servicemen will take over total control of plane flights in southern West Germany from civilian air traffic personnel this spring. This "novelty" has been introduced following hectic at-

tempts by the Defence Minister, Manfred Wörner of the Christian Democratic Union, who has succeeded in bringing pressure to bear on the Ministry of Transport in Bonn in order to make it give up traffic control over civilian aircraft.

Bundeswehr has categorically refused to make use, even partially, of the services of civilian air traffic controllers. An offi-



Paving a little path...

Drawing by Konstantin Rybalko

cial document released by the defence department on this issue, points out that these measures in the southern part of

West Germany are being taken because of "proximity to the borders of Warsaw Treaty countries".

Washington attempts support for 'star wars'

London. The Washington administration continues to come up with plans for a system of "space weapons" based on the most up-to-date achievements in various technologies. At

White House initiative, a series of secret meetings have been held between American emissaries with officials from Britain and other NATO countries in order to secure their support for the implementation of these dangerous plans and to offset the serious apprehensions felt in West European capitals over the consequences of Washington's preparations for "star wars".

According to "The Sunday Times", Western Europe was visited early in February by a

"crack" team of officials from the Pentagon, the State Department, and the Intelligence community from Washington who then set about brainwashing West European officials in the hope of convincing them of the "advantages" of continuing the arms race in space. In London, for instance, emissaries from Washington talked with some fifty officials representing the Foreign Office and the Ministry of Defence. The Americans praised the new space-based weapons system which they say will be operational in ten to fifteen years. "The Sunday Times" believes that the initial reaction among West Europeans was highly cautious.

VIEWPOINT

Spartak BEGLOV

A 1,000 million a day for war



Under the new budget President Reagan has come up with the USA will be spending 1,000 million dollars for armaments and the armed forces daily, which equals the GNP of some small countries in Africa or Asia.

Each new day will bring with it

— either one MX ballistic nuclear missile [40 over the years];

— or one of the latest B-1B bombers capable of carrying up to 20 cruise nuclear missiles [a total of 31];

— or one missile ship [altogether 34];

— or one F-15 [F-16] fighter-bomber [a total of 198];

— or a Trident submarine capable of carrying 24 nuclear rockets equalling the power of

nearly 200 Hiroshima atomic bombs [one sub a year];

— or a dozen advanced nuclear charges for warheads for the "modernized" American arsenal of war;

— or one Pershing or cruise missile for "limited" nuclear warfare in Europe.

Such is America's material contribution in the coming year.

All the rest that the US administration is using to sway the fears of millions of people are only empty words. In fact the production of words on "peace" in this election year will be in direct proportion to the accelerated production of nuclear weapons. Characteristically, shortly before voicing his readiness for a dialogue with the USSR President Reagan sanctioned more tests of anti-satellite weapons, approving a nearly 20 per cent increase in

military expenditures in the same breath.

Each of these rises fears gapping holes in the smoke screen of words on "US commitment to arms reductions". In other words, President Reagan leads us to understand that while he is capable of uttering numerous words on "peace" he is incapable of just one thing — halting the accelerating arms race, much less putting it in reverse.

It is hard to understand how this could prompt Moscow's return to the nuclear arms negotiating table.

Every word of his military budget is conclusive evidence of why America has been so doggedly stonewalling Soviet disarmament initiatives. In the past three years alone, the USSR directly offered the USA to

stop development of new

weapons of mass destruction; — finalize the tripartite talks on complete banning of all nuclear weapons tests;

— introduce a moratorium on anti-satellite weapons tests;

— cut by a quarter the current strategic arsenals of the two powers;

— pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, something that the Soviet Union has already done unilaterally;

— conclude a treaty between NATO and the Warsaw states on the non-use of any force, both nuclear and conventional, etc. in bilateral relations.

The USSR also made strong moves in Geneva to meet its partner halfway for a possible agreement on limiting armaments in Europe, only to find the talk bluffed by American Pershing-2 and cruise missiles.

The American reaction are obvious — successful folks would have stopped the war machine programmed for at least another decade of operation.

Attempts by the US administration over the past three years to browbeat the Soviet Union produced no results other than the serious erosion of West-East relations and global stability, as well as disrupted chances for a Soviet-American dialogue.

WHO'S BEHIND THE ANTI-POLISH CAMPAIGN?

Warsaw. The subversive activities of the anti-socialist underground in Poland is financed by the US Central Intelligence Agency. This was admitted by former director of the Polish section of Radio Free Europe, Nowak. The Polish newspaper point out that the CIA has from the very beginning of the critical developments in Poland been maintaining close links with leaders of the "Solidarnosc" union, and orchestrated the slanderous anti-Polish campaign launched by the news media in the West. The CIA provides money for psychological war against Poland through the so-called "National Fund for Democracy" set up by the American secret services and also through the American AFL-CIO labour organization. These channels are being used to send hundreds of thousands of dollars to subversive groupings which are made up of reactionaries from the former "Solidarnosc" union. This CIA structure is also used to feed the so-called independent cultural workers who write anti-socialist skits, acting on orders from their Western masters.

The newspaper "Zolnierzy Wolnosci" reports that a few days ago, Radio Free Europe called on the former "Solidarnosc" leaders to continue their illegal activities promising them both generous rewards from the "National Fund for Democracy" and propaganda support from subversive radio stations.

This provocative appeal, which was broadcast through the CIA's mouthpiece, is described by the Polish newspaper as a candid admission by the spy agency that it is continuing to hatch plots and intrigues against Poland, by financing and directing the actions of the anti-socialist underground in Poland.

The truth about 'yellow rain'

New York. The allegations made by the American administration about the use of "so-called" chemical weapons in South-East Asia are not based on fact and have not been substantiated by any scientific study. This was the conclusion reached in an article published by the authoritative American magazine, "Chemical and Engineering News".

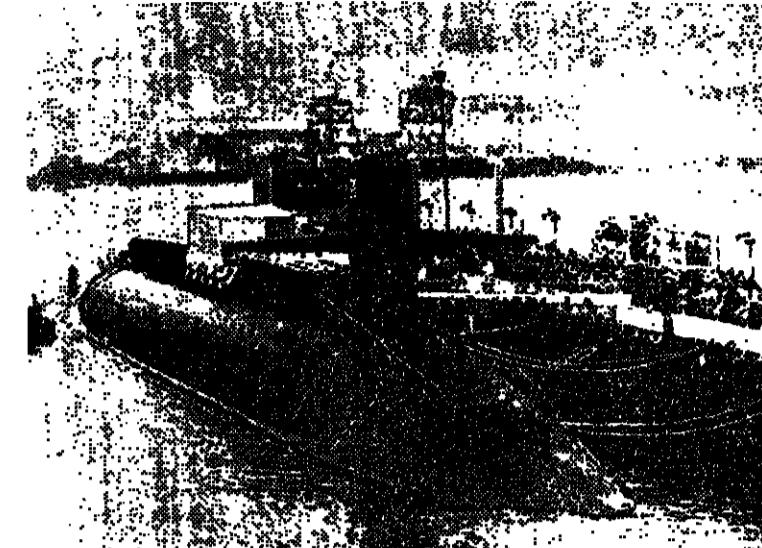
Following a thorough examination of the circumstances under which the false report appeared the magazine concludes that "yellow rain" is natural in origin and has nothing to do with the use of chemical weapons. The American State Department has persistently tried to prove that the Soviet Union and its allies were using toxic agents in Laos and Kampuchea.

Without exception all the "samples" which the US State Department presented in order to confirm its accusations against the Soviet Union contained pollen. Proceeding from descriptions and examination of the "yellow rain" a group of authoritative American scientists including Professor of Biology M. Mission of Harvard University, Professor of Biophysics S. J. Vinthal of Columbia University, and others have come to conclusion that this chemical is produced by bees.

As to the "testimony" given by the people who said they had "witnessed" and even been "victims" of the alleged chemical warfare in South-East Asia, the magazine points out that their information was contradictory and unconvincing.

Among the 500 inmates of the jail, which is located 80 kilometres from Montevideo and has

THE WORLD



FACTS and EVENTS

USA. The American administration remains determined to continue the arms race. The "Georgia", a new nuclear missile submarine, was recently launched at a shipbuilding yard in New London, Conn. AP reports. This is the fourth Trident class submarine to be added to the US Navy. Telephone AP-TASS

the ruling council of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua.

© Vienna is now the venue for the 30th Session of the UN Commission of the Status of Women, which is being attended by 32 Commission member-states, among them the USSR and the Ukrainian SSR, as well as observers from several specialized UN bodies, non-governmental organizations and national liberation movements. The Commission is looking into the role played by women in political and socio-economic life. In the drive for peace, détente and disarmament.

Science and technology

A ROTOR HEART

The human heart is actually a piston pump and a very perfect one which is a well-known fact. But it seems recent investigations have introduced serious doubts about this conviction: perhaps nature created its heart design because it did not know what the wheel was. And this is precisely the main element of the "rotor heart" suggested recently by engineer Gordon Jacobs from a clinic in Cleveland. The blood is pumped by two centrifugal pumps which replace the ventricles — these peculiar pistons of the heart. A pump ensures the continuous circulation of blood in the body, creating a permanent "pressure". Naturally, there is no pulse since there is no systole.

This unusual piece of engineering work aroused the interest of medical specialists. Firstly by the fact that it promises to considerably simplify the design of artificial heart apparatuses but also artificial hearts themselves, which are now being developed in many countries and are meant for implanting into the human organism. There remains only one moving part in the design to perfect — a rotor with blades, which is revolved by means of an electric motor. Any apprehensions that the blades of the rotor will impair the delicate blood cells were dispelled by the very first experiments. The rotor heart functioned in the body of a calf for 99 days and did not produce any negative side effects.

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J. Pérez de Cuellar noted that many states on the continent were going through a profound economic crisis caused by low prices for raw materials, unfavourable trade conditions and a heavy burden of foreign debt. As a result, he noted, in the

period between 1977 and 1981, the foreign trade revenue received by African countries shrunk by half, while in 1983 the foreign debt grew by an estimated 60 per cent.

Particular alarm is caused by the food problem which has become sharply aggravated in many African countries. The UN General-Secretary pointed out that more than 150 million people on the continent were starving.

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Round the Soviet Union

RESTORATION OF ART WORKS

IN THE CITY OF ULYANOVSK ON THE VOLGA, AN ILYUSHIN-86 AIR BUS HAS BEEN TURNED INTO A CLASS-ROOM in which flying classes will be given to students at the local training centre for civil aviation pilots, technical and flight control personnel from CMEA countries. Experienced crews will instruct the trainees on how to handle the aircraft.

AN ASSEMBLY LINE FOR DRILLING INSTALLATIONS HAS GONE INTO FULL PRODUCTION AT THE GEOMASH ASSOCIATION. In the Kursk Region of the Russian Federation, the modernization of some of the components of the drill, which is mounted on a lorry, has increased performance by one and a half times. Every year, the Geomash Association will produce eight hundred of these drilling installations intended for prospectors and oil workers.

PHYSICISTS IN BYELORUSSIA HAVE DESIGNED A NEW LASER WHICH 'SPECIALIZES' IN HOLOGRAPHY. Called Fotan, this quantum generator combining the advantages of the ruby and the gas laser, ensures proper lighting of the object of which a three-dimensional portrait is to be made. It will be of use in taking photographs of high-speed processes and in studying the behaviour of plasma, the tensions appearing in materials, and the factors involved in the cutting of metals.

A TRAINING CENTRE FOR LONG-DISTANCE CAPTAINS HAS BEEN OPENED AT THE ATLANTIKA FISHING ASSOCIATION IN THE BLACK SEAPORT OF SEVASTOPOL. Training facilities at this centre include a computer with a display unit, and a mock-up of a chart house. After only a few weeks on the course, seamen improve their navigation skills and carry out navigation operations to perfection. Every year, hundreds of navigators will be retrained under the guidance of the electronic 'teacher'.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

AUTOMATION IS OF CRITICAL IMPORTANCE

The automation of production, starting with machine tools, presses, lines and shops up to the comprehensive automation of plants, including the automation of designing and control, is a goal of critical importance for this country, writes IZVESTIA. Its successful implementation, writes Academician A. Alexeikin, President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, can in the main be achieved in the current century.

Automation, in industry, with the exception of continuous processes, will raise productivity 2-5-fold and will release up to 50 per cent of the workforce in continuous processes. This will permit the country's production capacity to rise and will make more feasible the putting into operation of the now seemingly inconceivable technology.

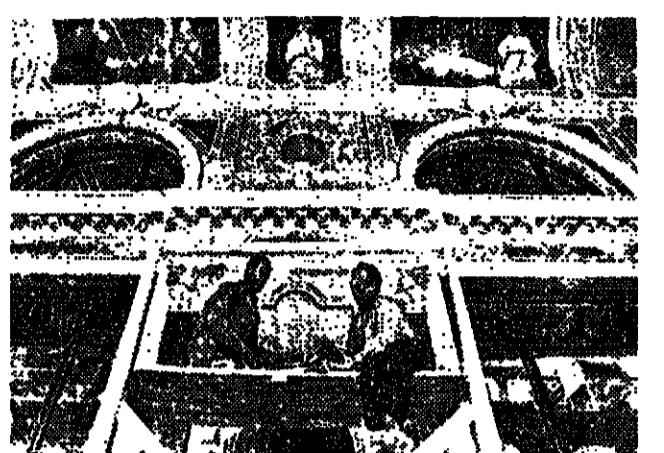
Computer-aided research drastically saves time. In engineering, a designer can use a display unit to design a part and programme the machine tools involved for its processing. This renders all drafting fully redundant.

All this has already been outlined in individual projects and there is no doubt of the possibility of mass use of such achievements.

The USA has slipped a strict embargo on exports of electronic technology and machinery to the Soviet Union believing that this will slow down our progress in this exceptionally important area. However we have independently achieved such difficult goals like the development of atomic and rocket technology without any assistance from abroad and in quite a short time, the article notes.

LATEST IN COMET RESEARCH

In the TRUD newspaper an ingenious theory on the emergence of living units on this planet is outlined by astrophysicist Yevgeny Kalmakov. Current research into comets, he reckons, may soon produce spectacular finds.



Restorers at work on the gilded stucco moulding decorating the foyer of the Lvov Opera and Ballet Theatre — one of the most beautiful buildings in the city.

A portrait being given a new lease of life.

The department of easel and oil painting at the All-Union Restoration Research Institute in Moscow.



Paintings are received from collective members of the society. Restorers are trained at establishments of higher education in Leningrad, Tbilisi, Kiev and Vilnius, and at technical schools in other cities.

Great interest is shown in the USSR in the preservation and restoration of cultural and historical monuments. Of major importance in this respect was the Law on the Protection of Monuments and related articles of the new USSR Constitution.



Nine years ago Kalmakov argued that comet nuclei have even more complex organic compounds than the already discovered cyan and acetonitrile. But the presence of cyan compounds makes the emergence of amino acids, which go to make up protein, the original of life, very likely. If such compounds are found in comets could they not be carriers of life? To prove his point, Kalmakov started a series of experiments which showed that fragments of comets falling into the Earth's atmosphere probably could certainly carry frozen rough copies of living cells. Once in a suitable medium, say a warm pool, these could come to life. Comets may thus be an intelligent message to mankind from distant worlds, this being a very convenient way of transmitting biological information, the author contends. It is not impossible that at some time in the future people will use this comet "transportation" to settle far-off worlds in the same way as the Earth was once populated.

As to the energy of tidal waves it is necessary to study all the possible ecological consequences following the construction of such stations. For many years, an experimental station running on the energy of tidal waves has been operating in the Kola Peninsula near the city of Murmansk. Although this project does not generate lot of electricity, new and larger power stations are being designed for construction on the coasts of the White Sea and the Sea of Okhotsk.

Developments in harnessing wind power show that it is possible to build installations rated at between 10 and 15 megawatts per unit even today, and in the future we may design stations rated at ten to fifteen thousand megawatts.

CHILDREN COME FIRST

In this country the government helps the family to raise and educate children and look after their health and well-being, writes the MOSKOVSKY KOMSOMOLETS paper. Various public organizations have joined hands in the area of child care. For instance, trade unions concern themselves with children's recreation schemes. Last summer nearly 15,000,000 children stayed in 62,000 summer camps. Spending one term of 26 days in such a camp costs one hundred roubles, while half of the passes are free and the rest cost just 20 per cent of the actual total, the article emphasizes.

Most Soviet families use the services of 190,000 kindergartens and creches, which now accommodate over 16,000,000 preschool-age children. The government's share of their upkeep amounts to 80 per cent.

The country's socio-economic development plans very graphically reflect its specific concern for children. The current five-year plan, for instance, has set aside over 9,000,000 roubles for the welfare of children. The government pays for medical consultations for women during pregnancy, as well as their stay in a maternity home and for services of children's doctors. Apart from partially paid leave until the child is one year old a mother receives a lump sum upon the birth of the first, second and third child. The article stressed that earlier such benefits were available only upon the birth of a third child. Women with small children now enjoy a longer paid leave.

The electric car: solving the problems

Minibuses, carrying out the work of route taxi-cabs are being tested in Moscow. The 10-seater buses were made at the Riga Motor Works and run on electric traction. They do not contaminate the atmosphere nor contribute to noise pollution. This type of bus runs at a speed of 70 km/h which is quite sufficient in a city where the maximum speed limit is 60 km/h.

One charge of the battery is enough for the bus to run for about 40 km. Recharging is replaced by a change of battery, which takes only a few minutes.

Today electrically driven cars serving different purposes are being produced in the USSR, among them minibuses, small trucks and taxi-cabs. The Volga automobile plant, well known for its Lada baby car, is working on a model of an electric car for tests. It will run on silver-oxide batteries which will ensure a run of 100 km without any re-charge.

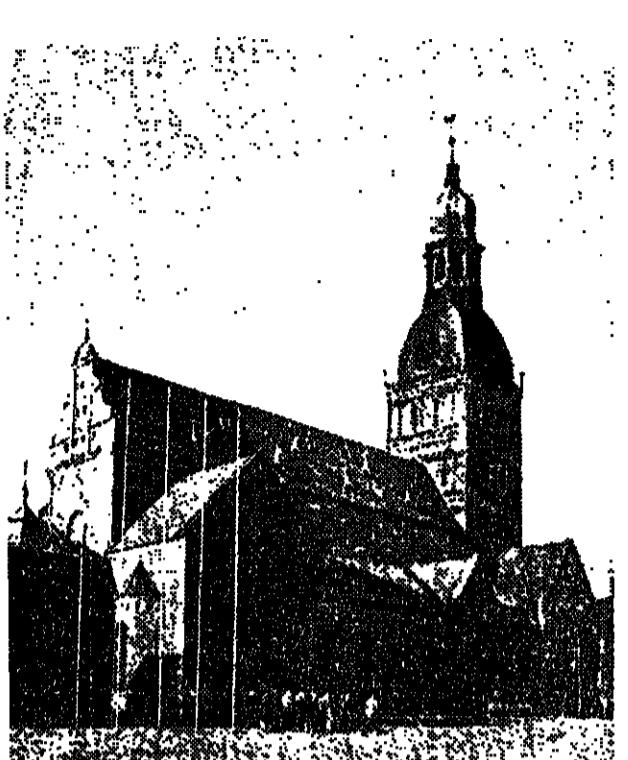
IMPROVED ROAD SURFACING

New road surfacing has been successfully tested in the conditions of the hot Karakum desert in Central Asia. An additive increasing the surface's resistance to heat was introduced on a road subject to heavy traffic.

The additive, made out of cotton tar — from cotton processing wastes, will become an obligatory component of cold asphalt concrete manufactured in Turkmenia (a republic in Central Asia).

Cold asphalt concrete is used here for building roads in the desert which are subsequently rolled since hot asphalt cannot be transported over long distances. However, cold asphalt becomes viscous in summer when road surfaces are heated by the sun to temperatures of +90°C, so even a small percentage of the new substance helps make the surface stronger and more durable.

Places to visit



The Dom Cathedral

As was the case many centuries ago, the gabled roofs and the domes of the churches in old Riga are reflected in the waters of the Daugava River. One of the most famous sights is the Dom Cathedral built in 1211, only ten years after the foundation of Riga itself. The city coat of arms bears the date 1201.

The building and reconstruction of the Cathedral went on for centuries, and therefore various styles such as Gothic, Renaissance, and Baroque, are reflected in its architecture.

Its numerous relics and the splendid stained windows made by masters from Riga, Dresden, and Munich, attract tourists from all parts of this country and from abroad.

Most of the visitors who flock to the Cathedral come in hear the concerts arranged there three times a week, and even more often in summer, by the Latvian Philharmonic Society.

At the time the organ of the Dom Cathedral was made — in 1884 — it was the biggest in the world. It has 6,768 pipes made of different types of wood and of metal, varying from 13 millimetres to ten metres in length. They are divided into 127 registers. It was restored after the war by experts from the German Democratic Republic. Thanks to its "romantic" register which are no longer made anywhere in the world, the organ has very few equals in so far as concerns the quality of its sound.

The authors of an ecological

NEW TEXTBOOKS FOR INDIAN STUDENTS

Linguists from India and the Soviet Union have decided to join forces in order to produce textbooks of Russian for Indian students, and of the Indian languages of Urdu, Punjabi, and Marathi for Soviet institutes and universities. Included on the request of the Indian side.

These are dictionaries, reference books, textbooks on mathematics, mechanical engineering, chemistry, medicine and other subjects. Over a million copies of these books have been published to date.

The work comes under the programme of the joint Soviet-

A MASTER OF FOLK INSTRUMENTS

An exhibition of musical instruments made by the folk master, Nazir Nazarov, has opened in the House of Culture in Khatlon. The exhibition includes the settlement of Ramil in Tajikistan, guitars and taras each having its own special timber, and particular clarity and purity of sound.

The master believes that the instruments sound better when made from the wood of mulberry trees which have been standing for half a century. There are many such trees in the Rayon Gorge. Using his own tech-

Science and technology

A PUMP-TYPE POWER STATION

A pump-type power station, depending on its operation on differences in temperature of the heat carrier, has been designed by scientists from the Turkmenian Republic.

Water brought to boiling point by the Sun converts liquid freon into steam. This turns the blades of a turbine producing electricity. Ice-cold water from a well turns freon into a liquid state again. These cycles are repeated throughout the daytime.

The minipower station, twenty times as powerful as the solar batteries used in remote grazing grounds, can lift nearly seventy thousand litres of water in a day. This is enough to supply a flock of sheep with water and to irrigate a small tract of land. It generates sufficient power to provide electricity to a shepherd's settlement (television and household electrical appliances included).

THE VOLGA IS TO BECOME CLEANER

An Institute of Nature Protection in the basin of the Volga River has been set up in the Volgograd town of Togliatti. There are more than fifty million people living on the banks of Europe's longest river, and

hundreds of oil fields and petrochemical and engineering industries. The institute's task is to promote the protection of the Volga's waters from industrial pollution. The results of its research will be made use of in the protection of other Soviet rivers.

BLUE MAP OF THE DESERT

Hydrogeologists in Turkmenia have completed maps of the underground waters in the Karakum Desert.

It is the first time such work has been carried out on a republican scale. The complete map of material accumulated over the past few years from the drilling of all sorts of wells. Most underground water in the republic is found in the mountainous areas and in the valley at the foot of the Kopet Dagh Mountains, where the majority of fresh-water reservoirs are concentrated. Considerable resources of underground water have been located in the ancient delta of the Amudarya River, beneath the Lenin Karakum Canal and under the water works system in a zone of heavy irrigation.

The hydrogeological maps will help improve utilization of water resources in the republic. In the construction of centralized systems of water supplies, and to irrigate farmland. More precise information about the reserves of underground water will make it possible to build running water supply systems and aqueducts in the arid part of the republic much faster and at considerably less expense.

To take another statistic: 87 per cent of all those employed in the national economy have either a secondary (including incomplete) or higher education. To compare this is almost ten times as many as in 1939. In the intervening forty-five year period the Soviet population increased by less than 43 per cent. In other words, it is changing qualitatively, noticeably faster than quantitatively, becoming on average more and more educated, ready to assimilate new knowledge and for further intellectual development.

Having become the most educated nation in the world, the Soviet society has not lost its thirst for knowledge. The USSR Central Statistical Board reports that today there are 106 million Soviet students in the country. This amounts to 38 per cent of the population as against 26 in 1940.

In 1983 nearly 47 million people learnt new skills or improved their qualifications by attending refresher courses at their place of work, or at special institutes offering advanced training for doctors, teachers, and other professionals. All these forms of training, which are free of charge and accessible to all, are being made available on an increasingly large scale. In addition, millions of employees are improving their general educational level by attending classes at extramural or part-time departments of universities, colleges and technical schools.

The Soviet economy has opted for intensive development, a transition which must be completed in the present decade. The restructuring of our national economy sets new demands on the training of skilled personnel, the foundations for which are to be laid already during school years.

For all its achievements, the system of education in the Soviet Union is in need of further improvement in response to the new requirements and opportunities afforded by Soviet society which has entered the stage of mature socialism.

"The Main Trends in the Reform of Secondary and Vocational Training Schools" is a draft reform drawn up by the CPSU Central Committee and put forward for nation-wide discussion which is to last two to three months.

In the course of one or two five-year plan periods, universal secondary education will be supplemented with universal training for jobs. It is stipulated in the draft reform.

The reform in the main is to be carried out before 1990. It should have a favourable effect on the training of skilled personnel and facilitate further development of the Soviet economy, culture, science and technology.

VIEWPOINT

EDUCATION AS REFLECTED IN STATISTICS

Lev BOBROV

Even the pure figures and "dry" information, such as those contained in a recently released USSR Central Statistical Board report on results for the economic and social development of this country in 1983, gain in interest and eloquence when subjected to comparative analysis.

Here is an example: today 155.3 million Soviet people have either a secondary (including incomplete) or higher education. To compare this is almost ten times as many as in 1939. In the intervening forty-five year period the Soviet population increased by less than 43 per cent. In other words, it is changing qualitatively, noticeably faster than quantitatively, becoming on average more and more educated, ready to assimilate new knowledge and for further intellectual development.

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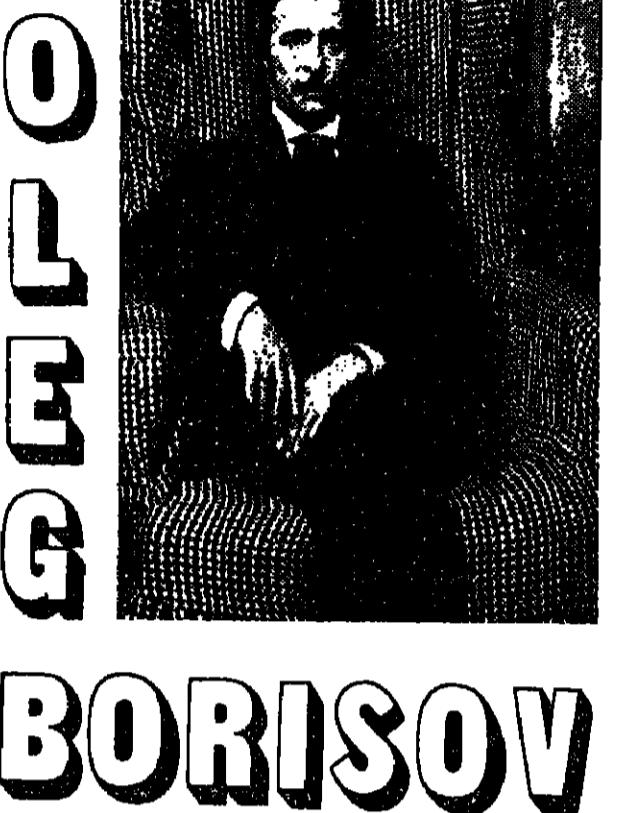


One of the gallery rooms.



ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars



BORISOV

"A Raw Youth", TV serial, based on the novel by the great Russian writer, Fyodor Dostoyevsky, was shown on the Moscow TV network late in 1983. One of the leading parts, that of Versilov, in the film was played by Oleg Borisov, a popular dramatic and film actor. "A Raw Youth" is not the actor's first encounter with Dostoyevsky. He has appeared as Ganya Ivlev in the stage version of "The Idiot" and as the husband in "A Gentle Creature". In both cases, production was by the Gorky Theatre in Leningrad.

Now that Oleg Borisov and Lev Dodin (the director responsible for the film version of "A Gentle Creature") have joined the Moscow Art Theatre, Muscovites hope, and not without reason, that "A Gentle Creature" will soon be included in the latter's repertoire.

Thus Oleg Borisov has returned to his alma mater—for it was at the Moscow Art Theatre studio that actor started his career.

After graduating he worked for about 15 years at the Leningrad Central Russian Theatre in Kiev, and he was then invited to join the Gorky company, one of the best theatres in the country. Many actors dream of working with Georgi Tovstonogov, the theatre's chief director. In addition to being a talented director Tovstonogov possesses a rare gift—the ability to divine in an actor hidden reserves of whose existence the latter is often ignorant. In Borisov's case, for instance, he realized the remarkably broad range of actor's gifts; that he could tackle anything from comedy to psychological drama, from farce to tragedy. Under Tovstonogov's guidance all the facets of the actor's talent were revealed.

Borisov has played Grigory Melikov in the stage version of Mikhail Sholokhov's novel "And Quiet Flows the Don"; Aizatullin, chief of the planning department at a modern construction site in Alexander Gelman's play "The Minutes of a Session"; the old Eneuk Yeremeyev in Alexander Vampilov's play "The Last Summer in Chulmik"; and chairman of the rural Soviet, former frontline soldier Klystev in the stage version of Vladimir Tendryakov's work "Three Sacks of Wheat"; Pyotr in "The Bourgeois"; Suslov in "Summer Guests" by Maxim Gorky; Prince Harry in Shakespeare's "Henry IV". All these vastly different roles were brought to life for modern audiences by Borisov. For this more was needed than first-class acting technique and skills.

In one way or another, all the roles I play are "me", says the actor. My sufferings, my convictions, my sleepless nights, my nerves. It is difficult to live the lives of all these contrasting characters, to identify completely with each and every one of them. And it is indeed because Borisov lives rather than acts the lives of his characters, that his work is so highly appreciated by critics and the roles he creates for him on stage and in the cinema continue to live their own life in the hearts of his audiences.

Today Oleg Borisov is embarking on a new stage in his career. This is his first season with the Moscow Art Theatre. Together with chief director Oleg Yefremov he is rehearsing Chekhov's "Uncle Vanya".

Books from a new series

In Belgrade, the Yuk Karadžić Publishers have produced the novel, "Parting With Maestro" by the well-known Soviet prose writer, Valentin Rasputin. In Serbo-Croatian, published jointly with the Ruduga Publishers of Moscow, the novel and Yugoslav publishers have a

CHINGHIZ AITMATOV'S WORK TO BE SCREENED

Distinguished Soviet novelist from Kirghizia, Chinghiz Aitmatov, has consented to the screening of his latest novel, "A Day Lasting Longer Than a Century", well known in many countries. The film will be made by cinematographers from Turkmenia.

The Turkmenian drama is young—it started out in the 30s with films made by the first national director, Alta Karlyev. Since then over 20 pictures made in the republic have been awarded Soviet and international prizes. Cinematographers from the constituent republics helped set up the new art for people who had no written language of their own before the October Revolution. In the 20s film makers from neighbouring Uzbekistan helped the republic produce its very first newsreel and later its first feature film.

DON QUIXOTE AND OTHERS

Well-known Soviet director Revaz Chkhelidze has started work on a nine-part TV serial based on the novel "Don Quixote" by Cervantes.

This will be the first TV serial of "Don Quixote", which will take 10 hours of screen time. Commissioned by USSR Central Television, the film will be shot at the Gruzifilm Studios, jointly with the Spanish state-owned TV network and well-known French firm Pathé-cinéma.

Why has the director whose films, including the latest "Your Son, the Land", which has a modern theme, turned his attention to the work of Cervantes, which is about 400 years old? "Don Quixote" is as modern as never before, said Chkhelidze. It can be said that "Don Quixote" is a comedy character, but isn't it a paradox of our epoch that clever, just and balanced people frequently look funny?

Considerable difficulties arose with the choice of actors for the main parts. Hero there must be no mistakes. The actors must interpret their roles with great psychological depth. What makes this difficult is that in all the world literature there are no better known characters than the Knight-Errant and his faithful companion. People on all continents know them "by sight". I want them to remain recognizable in our film too. At the moment difficult and strained auditions of actors are going on. For the time being I can say for sure that Don Quixote will be a Soviet actor, Sancho Panza—Spanish.

In one way or another, all the roles I play are "me", says the actor. My sufferings, my convictions, my sleepless nights, my nerves. It is difficult to live the lives of all these contrasting characters, to identify completely with each and every one of them. And it is indeed because Borisov lives rather than acts the lives of his characters, that his work is so highly appreciated by critics and the roles he creates for him on stage and in the cinema continue to live their own life in the hearts of his audiences.

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EARLY SHOSTAKOVICH SCORE FOUND

The revolutionary battles of the stormy year 1917 echo through the funeral march, "To the Memory of the Victims of the Revolution", written by Dmitry Shostakovich, an eleven-year-old boy from the city of Petrograd. The score of the march, one of the earliest of Shostakovich's compositions, which was believed to have been lost, was found and subsequently studied by Professor Sofia Khentova, the Leningrad Conservatoire. She is the author of a four-volume monograph, "Shostakovich. Life and Music".

In his autobiographical sketch, "The Road I Have Travelled", Shostakovich says that the piano piece "The Soldier" and the funeral march testify to his early civic self-awareness, notes Professor Khentova. This is hardly surprising, for there is documentary evidence to show that Shostakovich's family were involved in the revolutionary move-

ment in Russia both on the paternal and maternal side. The score of the march, which was written under the influence of Beethoven's 12th Sonata in found in archives relating to Shostakovich's aunt, the pianist Nina Kokoulina. It was one of several early compositions, especially copied for her in 1922.

Also discovered in the archives was "The Merry Polka", an unknown composition from the years.

Among memorable arias of the later period is an impetuoso madrigal dedicated to the Leningrad Maly Opera and Ballet company which early in 1918 produced Shostakovich's opera "The Lady Macbeth of Mzensk" ("Katerina Izmailova").

This and other materials will be included in a new edition of Professor Khentova's monograph, which at present is being prepared by the Leningrad branch of the Sovetskoye Kompozitor Publishers.

MEETING WITH MOLIÈRE

There is a new production at the Central Puppet Theatre directed by Sergei Obraztsov.

The character from the play for grown-ups "The Half-Witted Jourdan" is well known to all Molière fans. It is in the French playwright's humorous comedy, "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme", that audiences first became ac-

quainted with Monsieur Jourdan, the self-styled aristocrat. Three centuries later, this famous personage was to be the main character in a play written by Miklukh-Budjakov.

This has now been adapted by the puppet theatre by Sergei Obraztsov who is also the director.



A scene from the play.

WHAT'S ON!

February 21-24

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 21 — A concert by the Bolshoi soloists. 22 — Caravans, "Gyrowetz", "Natalia" (ballet) performed by the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble. Bolshoi Theatre performance: 24 — "Chopin, "Chopiniana", "Divertissement" (one-act ballets).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 21 — Tchaikovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera). 22 — Molchanov, "Macbeth" (ballet). 23 (mat) — Glinsk, "Ivan Susanin" (opera); 23 (eve) — Triple-bill: Sverdlov, "The Red Guelde" (opera); Mihail, "La Rose malade"; Bizet-Sliedrin, "Carmen-Suite" (one-act ballets). 24 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Legend of the Invisible City of Kitezh" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 22 — Kharlamov, "Dorofei" (opera). 23 (mat) — Double-bill: Strauss, "Straussiana"; Khachaturian, "Gayane" (one-act ballets); 23 (eve) — Zhubanov, "Moscow Behind Us" (opera). 24 — Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet).

CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (1 Moika Embankment, 1). 21-24 — "The Rossiya Hotel"; 22 — "Kharlamov, "Dorofei" (opera). 23 (mat) — Double-bill: Strauss, "Straussiana"; Khachaturian, "Gayane" (one-act ballets); 23 (eve) — Zhubanov, "Moscow Behind Us" (opera). 24 — Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet).

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